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Fixed point iteration processes for asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mapping in modular function spaces

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Full list of author information is available at the end of the article**Abstract**

Let L_ρ be a uniformly convex modular function space with a strong Opial property. Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be an asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mapping, where C is a ρ -a.e. compact convex subset of L_ρ . In this paper, we prove that the generalized Mann and Ishikawa processes converge almost everywhere to a fixed point of T . In addition, we prove that if C is compact in the strong sense, then both processes converge strongly to a fixed point.

MSC: Primary 47H09; Secondary 47H10**Keywords:** fixed point; nonexpansive mapping; fixed point iteration process; Mann process; Ishikawa process; modular function space; Orlicz space; Opial property; uniform convexity

1 Introduction

In 2008, Kirk and Xu [21] studied the existence of fixed points of asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mappings $T : C \rightarrow C$, i.e.,

$$\|T^n(x) - T^n(y)\| \leq \alpha_n(x)\|x - y\|,$$

where $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(x) \leq 1$, for all $x, y \in C$. Their main result (Theorem 3.5) states that every asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive self-mapping of a nonempty, closed, bounded and convex subset C of a uniformly convex Banach space X has a fixed point. As pointed out by Kirk and Xu, asymptotic pointwise mappings seem to be a natural generalization of nonexpansive mappings. The conditions on α_n can be for instance expressed in terms of the derivatives of iterations of T for differentiable T . In 2009 these results were generalized by Hussain and Khamsi to metric spaces, [9].

In 2011, Khamsi and Kozłowski [18] extended their result proving the existence of fixed points of asymptotic pointwise ρ -nonexpansive mappings acting in modular function spaces. The proof of this important theorem is of the existential nature and does not describe any algorithm for constructing a fixed point of an asymptotic pointwise ρ -nonexpansive mapping. This paper aims at filling this gap.

Let us recall that modular function spaces are natural generalization of both function and sequence variants of many important, from applications perspective, spaces like Lebesgue, Orlicz, Musielak-Orlicz, Lorentz, Orlicz-Lorentz, Calderon-Lozanovskii spaces

and many others, see the book by Kozłowski [24] for an extensive list of examples and special cases. There exists an extensive literature on the topic of the fixed point theory in modular function spaces, see, *e.g.*, [3–5, 8, 13, 14, 17–20, 24] and the papers referenced there.

It is well known that the fixed point construction iteration processes for generalized nonexpansive mappings have been successfully used to develop efficient and powerful numerical methods for solving various nonlinear equations and variational problems, often of great importance for applications in various areas of pure and applied science. There exists an extensive literature on the subject of iterative fixed point construction processes for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings in Hilbert, Banach and metric spaces, see, *e.g.*, [1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 30–36, 38–42] and the works referred there. Kozłowski proved convergence to fixed point of some iterative algorithms of asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mappings in Banach spaces [25] and the existence of common fixed points of semigroups of pointwise Lipschitzian mappings in Banach spaces [26]. Recently, weak and strong convergence of such processes to common fixed points of semigroups of mappings in Banach spaces has been demonstrated by Kozłowski and Sims [28].

We would like to emphasize that all convergence theorems proved in this paper define constructive algorithms that can be actually implemented. When dealing with specific applications of these theorems, one should take into consideration how additional properties of the mappings, sets and modulars involved can influence the actual implementation of the algorithms defined in this paper.

The paper is organized as follows:

- (a) Section 2 provides necessary preliminary material on modular function spaces.
- (b) Section 3 introduces the asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mappings and related notions.
- (c) Section 4 deals with the Demiclosedness Principle which provides a critical stepping stone for proving almost everywhere convergence theorems.
- (d) Section 5 utilizes the Demiclosedness Principle to prove the almost everywhere convergence theorem for generalized Mann process.
- (e) Section 6 establishes the almost everywhere convergence theorem for generalized Ishikawa process.
- (f) Section 7 provides the strong convergence theorem for both generalized Mann and Ishikawa processes for the case of a strongly compact set C .

2 Preliminaries

Let Ω be a nonempty set and Σ be a nontrivial σ -algebra of subsets of Ω . Let \mathcal{P} be a δ -ring of subsets of Ω such that $E \cap A \in \mathcal{P}$ for any $E \in \mathcal{P}$ and $A \in \Sigma$. Let us assume that there exists an increasing sequence of sets $K_n \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $\Omega = \bigcup K_n$. By \mathcal{E} we denote the linear space of all simple functions with supports from \mathcal{P} . By \mathcal{M}_∞ we will denote the space of all extended measurable functions, *i.e.*, all functions $f : \Omega \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ such that there exists a sequence $\{g_n\} \subset \mathcal{E}$, $|g_n| \leq |f|$ and $g_n(\omega) \rightarrow f(\omega)$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$. By 1_A we denote the characteristic function of the set A .

Definition 2.1 Let $\rho : \mathcal{M}_\infty \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be a nontrivial, convex and even function. We say that ρ is a regular convex function pseudomodular if:

- (i) $\rho(0) = 0$;

- (ii) ρ is monotone, i.e., $|f(\omega)| \leq |g(\omega)|$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$ implies $\rho(f) \leq \rho(g)$, where $f, g \in \mathcal{M}_\infty$;
- (iii) ρ is orthogonally subadditive, i.e., $\rho(f1_{A \cup B}) \leq \rho(f1_A) + \rho(f1_B)$ for any $A, B \in \Sigma$ such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$, $f \in \mathcal{M}_\infty$;
- (iv) ρ has the Fatou property, i.e., $|f_n(\omega)| \uparrow |f(\omega)|$ for all $\omega \in \Omega$ implies $\rho(f_n) \uparrow \rho(f)$, where $f \in \mathcal{M}_\infty$;
- (v) ρ is order continuous in \mathcal{E} , i.e., $g_n \in \mathcal{E}$ and $|g_n(\omega)| \downarrow 0$ implies $\rho(g_n) \downarrow 0$.

Similarly, as in the case of measure spaces, we say that a set $A \in \Sigma$ is ρ -null if $\rho(g1_A) = 0$ for every $g \in \mathcal{E}$. We say that a property holds ρ -almost everywhere if the exceptional set is ρ -null. As usual, we identify any pair of measurable sets whose symmetric difference is ρ -null as well as any pair of measurable functions differing only on a ρ -null set. With this in mind we define

$$\mathcal{M}(\Omega, \Sigma, \mathcal{P}, \rho) = \{f \in \mathcal{M}_\infty; |f(\omega)| < \infty \text{ } \rho\text{-a.e.}\}, \quad (2.1)$$

where each $f \in \mathcal{M}(\Omega, \Sigma, \mathcal{P}, \rho)$ is actually an equivalence class of functions equal ρ -a.e. rather than an individual function. Where no confusion exists we will write \mathcal{M} instead of $\mathcal{M}(\Omega, \Sigma, \mathcal{P}, \rho)$.

Definition 2.2 Let ρ be a regular function pseudomodular.

- (1) We say that ρ is a regular convex function semimodular if $\rho(\alpha f) = 0$ for every $\alpha > 0$ implies $f = 0$ ρ -a.e.;
 - (2) We say that ρ is a regular convex function modular if $\rho(f) = 0$ implies $f = 0$ ρ -a.e.;
- The class of all nonzero regular convex function modulars defined on Ω will be denoted by \mathfrak{M} .

Let us denote $\rho(f, E) = \rho(f1_E)$ for $f \in \mathcal{M}$, $E \in \Sigma$. It is easy to prove that $\rho(f, E)$ is a function pseudomodular in the sense of Def.2.1.1 in [24] (more precisely, it is a function pseudomodular with the Fatou property). Therefore, we can use all results of the standard theory of modular function spaces as per the framework defined by Kozłowski in [22–24].

Remark 2.1 We limit ourselves to convex function modulars in this paper. However, omitting convexity in Definition 2.1 or replacing it by s -convexity would lead to the definition of nonconvex or s -convex regular function pseudomodulars, semimodulars and modulars as in [24].

Definition 2.3 [22–24] Let ρ be a convex function modular.

- (a) A modular function space is the vector space $L_\rho(\Omega, \Sigma)$, or briefly L_ρ , defined by

$$L_\rho = \{f \in \mathcal{M}; \rho(\lambda f) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \lambda \rightarrow 0\}.$$

- (b) The following formula defines a norm in L_ρ (frequently called Luxemburg norm):

$$\|f\|_\rho = \inf\{\alpha > 0; \rho(f/\alpha) \leq 1\}.$$

In the following theorem, we recall some of the properties of modular spaces that will be used later on in this paper.

Theorem 2.1 [22–24] *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

- (1) L_ρ , $\|f\|_\rho$ is complete and the norm $\|\cdot\|_\rho$ is monotone w.r.t. the natural order in \mathcal{M} .
- (2) $\|f_n\|_\rho \rightarrow 0$ if and only if $\rho(\alpha f_n) \rightarrow 0$ for every $\alpha > 0$.
- (3) If $\rho(\alpha f_n) \rightarrow 0$ for an $\alpha > 0$ then there exists a subsequence $\{g_n\}$ of $\{f_n\}$ such that $g_n \rightarrow 0$ ρ -a.e.
- (4) If $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly to f on a set $E \in \mathcal{P}$ then $\rho(\alpha(f_n - f), E) \rightarrow 0$ for every $\alpha > 0$.
- (5) Let $f_n \rightarrow f$ ρ -a.e. There exists a nondecreasing sequence of sets $H_k \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $H_k \uparrow \Omega$ and $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly to f on every H_k (Egoroff theorem).
- (6) $\rho(f) \leq \liminf \rho(f_n)$ whenever $f_n \rightarrow f$ ρ -a.e. (Note: this property is equivalent to the Fatou property.)
- (7) Defining $L_\rho^0 = \{f \in L_\rho; \rho(f, \cdot) \text{ is order continuous}\}$ and $E_\rho = \{f \in L_\rho; \lambda f \in L_\rho^0 \text{ for every } \lambda > 0\}$ we have:
 - (a) $L_\rho \supset L_\rho^0 \supset E_\rho$,
 - (b) E_ρ has the Lebesgue property, i.e., $\rho(\alpha f, D_k) \rightarrow 0$ for $\alpha > 0$, $f \in E_\rho$ and $D_k \downarrow \emptyset$.
 - (c) E_ρ is the closure of \mathcal{E} (in the sense of $\|\cdot\|_\rho$).

The following definition plays an important role in the theory of modular function spaces.

Definition 2.4 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$. We say that ρ has the Δ_2 -property if

$$\sup_n \rho(2f_n, D_k) \rightarrow 0$$

whenever $D_k \downarrow \emptyset$ and $\sup_n \rho(f_n, D_k) \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem 2.2 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (a) ρ has Δ_2 ,
- (b) L_ρ^0 is a linear subspace of L_ρ ,
- (c) $L_\rho = L_\rho^0 = E_\rho$,
- (d) if $\rho(f_n) \rightarrow 0$, then $\rho(2f_n) \rightarrow 0$,
- (e) if $\rho(\alpha f_n) \rightarrow 0$ for an $\alpha > 0$, then $\|f_n\|_\rho \rightarrow 0$, i.e., the modular convergence is equivalent to the norm convergence.

We will also use another type of convergence which is situated between norm and modular convergence. It is defined, among other important terms, in the following definition.

Definition 2.5 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$.

- (a) We say that $\{f_n\}$ is ρ -convergent to f and write $f_n \rightarrow f(\rho)$ if and only if $\rho(f_n - f) \rightarrow 0$.
- (b) A sequence $\{f_n\}$ where $f_n \in L_\rho$ is called ρ -Cauchy if $\rho(f_n - f_m) \rightarrow 0$ as $n, m \rightarrow \infty$.
- (c) A set $B \subset L_\rho$ is called ρ -closed if for any sequence of $f_n \in B$, the convergence $f_n \rightarrow f(\rho)$ implies that f belongs to B .
- (d) A set $B \subset L_\rho$ is called ρ -bounded if $\sup\{\rho(f - g); f \in B, g \in B\} < \infty$.
- (e) A set $B \subset L_\rho$ is called strongly ρ -bounded if there exists $\beta > 1$ such that $M_\beta(B) = \sup\{\rho(\beta(f - g)); f \in B, g \in B\} < \infty$.
- (f) A set $B \subset L_\rho$ is called ρ -compact if for any $\{f_n\}$ in B there exists a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ and an $f \in B$ such that $\rho(f_{n_k} - f) \rightarrow 0$.

- (g) A set $C \subset L_\rho$ is called ρ -a.e. closed if for any $\{f_n\}$ in C which ρ -a.e. converges to some f , then we must have $f \in C$.
- (h) A set $C \subset L_\rho$ is called ρ -a.e. compact if for any $\{f_n\}$ in C , there exists a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ which ρ -a.e. converges to some $f \in C$.
- (i) Let $f \in L_\rho$ and $C \subset L_\rho$. The ρ -distance between f and C is defined as

$$d_\rho(f, C) = \inf\{\rho(f - g); g \in C\}.$$

Let us note that ρ -convergence does not necessarily imply ρ -Cauchy condition. Also, $f_n \rightarrow f$ does not imply in general $\lambda f_n \rightarrow \lambda f$, $\lambda > 1$. Using Theorem 2.1, it is not difficult to prove the following:

Proposition 2.1 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

- (i) L_ρ is ρ -complete,
- (ii) ρ -balls $B_\rho(x, r) = \{y \in L_\rho; \rho(x - y) \leq r\}$ are ρ -closed and ρ -a.e. closed.

Let us compare different types of compactness introduced in Definition 2.5.

Proposition 2.2 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$. The following relationships hold for sets $C \subset L_\rho$:*

- (i) *If C is ρ -compact, then C is ρ -a.e. compact.*
- (ii) *If C is $\|\cdot\|_\rho$ -compact, then C is ρ -compact.*
- (iii) *If ρ satisfies Δ_2 , then $\|\cdot\|_\rho$ -compactness and ρ -compactness are equivalent in L_ρ .*

Proof

- (i) follows from Theorem 2.1 part (3).
- (ii) follows from Theorem 2.1 part (2).
- (iii) follows from (2.2) and from Theorem 2.2 part (e). □

3 Asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mappings

Let us recall the modular definitions of asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mappings and associated notions, [18].

Definition 3.1 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ and let $C \subset L_\rho$ be nonempty and ρ -closed. A mapping $T : C \rightarrow C$ is called an asymptotic pointwise mapping if there exists a sequence of mappings $\alpha_n : C \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\rho(T^n(f) - T^n(g)) \leq \alpha_n(f) \rho(f - g) \quad \text{for any } f, g \in L_\rho.$$

- (i) If $\alpha_n(f) = 1$ for every $f \in L_\rho$ and every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then T is called ρ -nonexpansive or shortly nonexpansive.
- (ii) If $\{\alpha_n\}$ converges pointwise to $\alpha : C \rightarrow [0, 1)$, then T is called asymptotic pointwise contraction.
- (iii) If $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(f) \leq 1$ for any $f \in L_\rho$, then T is called asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive.
- (iv) If $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n(f) \leq k$ for any $f \in L_\rho$ with $0 < k < 1$, then T is called strongly asymptotic pointwise contraction.

Denoting $a_n(x) = \max(\alpha_n(x), 1)$, we note that without loss of generality we can assume that T is asymptotically pointwise nonexpansive if

$$\rho(T^n(f) - T^n(g)) \leq a_n(f)\rho(f - g) \quad \text{for all } f, g \in C, n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n(f) = 1, a_n(f) \geq 1 \quad \text{for all } f \in C, \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (3.2)$$

Define $b_n(f) = a_n(f) - 1$. In view of (3.2), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n(f) = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

The above notation will be consistently used throughout this paper.

By $\mathcal{T}(C)$ we will denote the class of all asymptotic pointwise nonexpansive mappings $T : C \rightarrow C$.

In this paper, we will impose some restrictions on the behavior of a_n and b_n . This type of assumptions is typical for controlling the convergence of iterative processes for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings, see, e.g., [25].

Definition 3.2 Define $\mathcal{T}_r(C)$ as a class of all $T \in \mathcal{T}(C)$ such that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n(x) < \infty \quad \text{for every } x \in C, \quad (3.4)$$

$$a_n \text{ is a bounded function for every } n \geq 1. \quad (3.5)$$

We recall the following concepts related to the modular uniform convexity introduced in [18]:

Definition 3.3 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{M}$. We define the following uniform convexity type properties of the function modular ρ : Let $t \in (0, 1)$, $r > 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$. Define

$$D_1(r, \varepsilon) = \{(f, g); f, g \in L_\rho, \rho(f) \leq r, \rho(g) \leq r, \rho(f - g) \geq \varepsilon\}.$$

Let

$$\delta_1^t(r, \varepsilon) = \inf \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{r} \rho(tf + (1-t)g); (f, g) \in D_1(r, \varepsilon) \right\}, \quad \text{if } D_1(r, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset,$$

and $\delta_1(r, \varepsilon) = 1$ if $D_1(r, \varepsilon) = \emptyset$. We will use the following notational convention: $\delta_1 = \delta_1^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Definition 3.4 We say that ρ satisfies (UC1) if for every $r > 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\delta_1(r, \varepsilon) > 0$. Note that for every $r > 0$, $D_1(r, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset$, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. We say that ρ satisfies (UUC1) if for every $s \geq 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\eta_1(s, \varepsilon) > 0$ depending only on s and ε such that

$$\delta_1(r, \varepsilon) > \eta_1(s, \varepsilon) > 0 \quad \text{for any } r > s.$$

We will need the following result whose proof is elementary. Note that for $t = \frac{1}{2}$, this result follows directly from Definition 3.4.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1) and let $t \in (0, 1)$. Then for every $s > 0$, $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\eta_1^t(s, \varepsilon) > 0$ depending only on s and ε such that*

$$\delta_1^t(r, \varepsilon) > \eta_1^t(s, \varepsilon) > 0 \quad \text{for any } r > s.$$

The notion of bounded away sequences of real numbers will be used extensively throughout this paper.

Definition 3.5 A sequence $\{t_n\} \subset (0, 1)$ is called bounded away from 0 if there exists $0 < a < 1$ such that $t_n \geq a$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Similarly, $\{t_n\} \subset (0, 1)$ is called bounded away from 1 if there exists $0 < b < 1$ such that $t_n \leq b$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

We will need the following generalization of Lemma 4.1 from [18] and being a modular equivalent of a norm property in uniformly convex Banach spaces, see, e.g., [36].

Lemma 3.2 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1) and let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1. If there exists $R > 0$ such that*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_n) \leq R, \quad \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(g_n) \leq R, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t_n f_n + (1 - t_n)g_n) = R, \quad (3.7)$$

then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_n - g_n) = 0.$$

Proof Assume to the contrary that this is not the case and fix an arbitrary $\gamma > 0$. Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\rho(f_n) \leq R + \gamma, \quad \rho(g_n) \leq R + \gamma, \quad (3.8)$$

while

$$\rho(f_n - g_n) \geq (R + \gamma)\varepsilon. \quad (3.9)$$

Since $\{t_n\}$ is bounded away from 0 and 1 there exist $0 < a < b < 1$ such that $a \leq t_n \leq b$ for all natural n . Passing to a subsequence if necessary, we can assume that $t_n \rightarrow t_0 \in [a, b]$. For every $t \in [0, 1]$ and $f, g \in D_1(R + \gamma, \varepsilon)$, let us define $\lambda_{f,g}(t) = \rho(tf + (1 - t)g)$. Observe that the function $\lambda_{f,g} : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, R + \gamma]$ is a convex function. Hence that the function

$$\lambda(t) = \sup\{\lambda_{f,g}(t) : f, g \in D_1(R + \gamma, \varepsilon)\} \quad (3.10)$$

is also convex on $[0, 1]$, and consequently, it is a continuous function on $[a, b]$. Noting that

$$\delta_1^t(R + \gamma, \varepsilon) = 1 - \frac{1}{r}\lambda(t), \quad (3.11)$$

we conclude that $\delta_1^t(R + \gamma, \varepsilon)$ is a continuous function of $t \in [a, b]$. Hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_1^{t_n}(R + \gamma, \varepsilon) = \delta_1^{t_0}(R + \gamma, \varepsilon). \quad (3.12)$$

By (3.8) and (3.9)

$$\delta_1^{t_n}(R + \gamma, \varepsilon) \leq 1 - \frac{1}{R + \gamma} \rho(t_n f_n + (1 - t_n)g_n). \quad (3.13)$$

By (3.12) the left-hand side of (3.13) tends to $\delta_1^{t_0}(R + \gamma, \varepsilon)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ while the right-hand side tends to $\frac{\gamma}{R + \gamma}$ in view of (3.7). Hence

$$\delta_1^{t_0}(R + \gamma, \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\gamma}{R + \gamma}. \quad (3.14)$$

By (UUC1) and by Lemma 3.1, there exists $\eta_1^{t_0}(R, \varepsilon) > 0$ satisfying

$$0 < \eta_1^{t_0}(R, \varepsilon) \leq \delta_1^{t_0}(R + \gamma, \varepsilon). \quad (3.15)$$

Combining (3.14) with (3.15) we get

$$0 < \eta_1^{t_0}(R, \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\gamma}{R + \gamma}. \quad (3.16)$$

Letting $\gamma \rightarrow 0$ we get a contradiction which completes the proof. \square

Let us introduce a notion of a ρ -type, a powerful technical tool which will be used in the proofs of our fixed point results.

Definition 3.6 Let $K \subset L_\rho$ be convex and ρ -bounded. A function $\tau : K \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is called a ρ -type (or shortly a type) if there exists a sequence $\{y_n\}$ of elements of K such that for any $z \in K$ there holds

$$\tau(z) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(y_n - z).$$

Note that τ is convex provided ρ is convex. A typical method of proof for the fixed point theorems in Banach and metric spaces is to construct a fixed point by finding an element on which a specific type function attains its minimum. To be able to proceed with this method, one has to know that such an element indeed exists. This will be the subject of Lemma 3.3 below. First, let us recall the definition of the Opial property and the strong Opial property in modular function spaces, [15, 17].

Definition 3.7 We say that L_ρ satisfies the ρ -a.e. Opial property if for every $\{f_n\} \in L_\rho$ which is ρ -a.e. convergent to 0 such that there exists a $\beta > 1$ for which

$$\sup_n \{\rho(\beta f_n)\} < \infty, \quad (3.17)$$

the following inequality holds for any $g \in E_\rho$ not equal to 0

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_n) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_n + g). \quad (3.18)$$

Definition 3.8 We say that L_ρ satisfies the ρ -a.e. strong Opial property if for every $\{f_n\} \in L_\rho$ which is ρ -a.e. convergent to 0 such that there exists a $\beta > 1$ for which

$$\sup_n \{\rho(\beta f_n)\} < \infty, \quad (3.19)$$

the following equality holds for any $g \in E_\rho$

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_n + g) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_n) + \rho(g). \quad (3.20)$$

Remark 3.1 Note that the ρ -a.e. Strong Opial property implies ρ -a.e. Opial property [15].

Remark 3.2 Also, note that, by virtue of Theorem 2.1 in [15], every convex, orthogonally additive function modular ρ has the ρ -a.e. strong Opial property. Let us recall that ρ is called orthogonally additive if $\rho(f, A \cup B) = \rho(f, A) + \rho(f, B)$ whenever $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Therefore, all Orlicz and Musielak-Orlicz spaces must have the strong Opial property.

Note that the Opial property in the norm sense does not necessarily hold for several classical Banach function spaces. For instance, the norm Opial property does not hold for L^p spaces for $1 \leq p \neq 2$ while the modular strong Opial property holds in L^p for all $p \geq 1$.

Lemma 3.3 [27] *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{R}$. Assume that L_ρ has the ρ -a.e. strong Opial property. Let $C \subset E_\rho$ be a nonempty, strongly ρ -bounded and ρ -a.e. compact convex set. Then any ρ -type defined in C attains its minimum in C .*

Let us finish this section with the fundamental fixed point existence theorem which will be used in many places in the current paper.

Theorem 3.1 [18] *Assume $\rho \in \mathfrak{R}$ is (UUC1). Let C be a ρ -closed ρ -bounded convex nonempty subset. Then any $T : C \rightarrow C$ asymptotically pointwise nonexpansive has a fixed point. Moreover, the set of all fixed points $\text{Fix}(T)$ is ρ -closed.*

4 Demiclosedness Principle

The following modular version of the Demiclosedness Principle will be used in the proof of our convergence Theorem 5.1. Our proof the Demiclosedness Principle uses the parallelogram inequality valid in the modular spaces with the (UUC1) property (see Lemma 4.2 in [18]). We start with a technical result which will be used in the proof of Theorem 4.1.

Lemma 4.1 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{R}$. Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a convex set, and let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. If $\{x_k\}$ is a ρ -approximate fixed point sequence for T , that is, $\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, then for every fixed $m \in \mathbb{N}$ there holds*

$$\rho\left(\frac{T^m(x_k) - x_k}{m}\right) \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.1)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof It follows from 3.5 that there exists a finite constant $M > 0$ such that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \sup\{a_j(x); x \in C\} \leq M. \quad (4.2)$$

Using the convexity of ρ and the ρ -nonexpansiveness of T , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \rho\left(\frac{T^m(x_k) - x_k}{m}\right) &= \rho\left(\frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (T^{j+1}(x_k) - T^j(x_k))\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=0}^{m-1} \rho(T^{j+1}(x_k) - T^j(x_k)) \leq \rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m-1} a_j(x_n) + 1\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{m} (M + 1) \rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. \square

Corollary 4.1 *If, under the hypothesis of Lemma 4.1, ρ satisfies additionally the Δ_2 condition, then $\rho(T^m(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$.*

The version of the Demiclosedness Principle used in this paper (Theorem 4.1) requires the uniform continuity of the function modular ρ in the sense of the following definition (see, e.g., [17]).

Definition 4.1 We say that $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ is uniformly continuous if to every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $L > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|\rho(g) - \rho(g + h)| \leq \varepsilon, \quad (4.4)$$

provided $\rho(h) < \delta$ and $\rho(g) \leq L$.

Let us mention that the uniform continuity holds for a large class of function modulars. For instance, it can be proved that in Orlicz spaces over a finite atomless measure [37] or in sequence Orlicz spaces [11] the uniform continuity of the Orlicz modular is equivalent to the Δ_2 -type condition.

Theorem 4.1 *Demiclosedness Principle. Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$. Assume that:*

- (1) ρ is (UCC1),
- (2) ρ has strong Opial property,
- (3) ρ has Δ_2 property and is uniformly continuous.

Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a nonempty, convex, strongly ρ -bounded and ρ -closed, and let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Let $\{x_n\} \subset C$, and $x \in C$. If $x_n \rightarrow x$ ρ -a.e. and $\rho(T(x_n) - x_n) \rightarrow 0$, then $x \in F(T)$.

Proof Let us recall that by definition of uniform continuity of ρ to every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $L > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|\rho(g) - \rho(g + h)| \leq \varepsilon \quad (4.5)$$

provided $\rho(h) < \delta$ and $\rho(g) \leq L$. Fix any $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Noting that $\rho(x_n - x) \leq M < \infty$ due to the strong ρ -boundedness of C and that $\rho(T^m(x_n) - x_n) \rightarrow 0$ by Corollary (4.1), it follows from (4.5) with $g = x_n - x$ and $h = T^m(x_n) - x_n$ that

$$|\rho(x_n - x) - \rho(x_n - x + T^m(x_n) - x_n)| \rightarrow 0, \quad (4.6)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n - x) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^m(x_n) - x). \quad (4.7)$$

Define the ρ -type φ by

$$\varphi(x) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n - x). \quad (4.8)$$

By (4.7) we get

$$\varphi(x) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^m(x_n) - x). \quad (4.9)$$

Hence, for every $y \in C$ there holds

$$\varphi(T^m(y)) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^m(x_n) - T^m(y)) \leq a_m(y) \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n - y) = a_m(y) \varphi(y). \quad (4.10)$$

Using (4.10) with $y = x$ and by passing with m to infinity, we conclude that

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(T^m(x)) \leq \varphi(x). \quad (4.11)$$

Since ρ satisfies the strong Opial property, it also satisfies the Opial property. Since $x_n \rightarrow x$ ρ -a.e., it follows via the Opial property that for any $y \neq x$

$$\varphi(x) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n - x) < \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_n - y) = \varphi(y), \quad (4.12)$$

which implies that

$$\varphi(x) = \inf\{\varphi(y) : y \in C\}. \quad (4.13)$$

Combining (4.11) with (4.13), we have

$$\varphi(x) \leq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(T^m(x)) \leq \varphi(x), \quad (4.14)$$

that is,

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(T^m(x)) = \varphi(x). \quad (4.15)$$

We claim that

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^m(x) - x) = 0. \quad (4.16)$$

Assume to the contrary that (4.16) does not hold, that is,

$$\rho(T^m(x) - x) \text{ does not tend to zero.} \quad (4.17)$$

By Δ_2 , it follows from (4.17) that $\rho(\frac{T^m(x)-x}{2})$ does not tend to zero. By passing to a subsequence if necessary, we can assume that there exists $0 < t < M$ such that

$$\rho\left(\frac{T^m(x) - x}{2}\right) > t > 0, \quad (4.18)$$

for $m \in \mathbb{N}$, which implies that

$$\rho(x_n - x) + \rho(x_n - T^m(x)) > \frac{t}{2}, \quad (4.19)$$

for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence,

$$\max\{\rho(x_n - x), \rho(x_n - T^m(x))\} \geq \frac{t}{4} \quad (4.20)$$

for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Applying the modular parallelogram inequality valid in $(UCC1)$ modular function spaces, see Lemma 4.2 in [18],

$$\rho^2\left(\frac{z+y}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\rho^2(z) + \frac{1}{2}\rho^2(y) - \Psi\left(r, s, \frac{1}{r}\rho(z-y)\right), \quad (4.21)$$

where $\rho(z) \leq r$, $\rho(y) \leq r$ and $\max\{\rho(z), \rho(y)\} \geq s$ for $0 < s < r$, with $r = M$, $s = \frac{t}{4}$, $z = x_n - x$, $y = T^m(x)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2\left(x_n - \frac{x + T^m(x)}{2}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{2}\rho^2(x_n - x) + \frac{1}{2}\rho^2(x_n - T^m(x)) \\ &\quad - \Psi\left(M, \frac{t}{4}, \frac{1}{M}\rho(x - T^m(x))\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

Note that by (4.13)

$$\varphi^2(x) \leq \varphi^2\left(\frac{x + T^m(x)}{2}\right) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho^2\left(x_n - \frac{x + T^m(x)}{2}\right). \quad (4.23)$$

Combining (4.22) with (4.23), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^2(x) &\leq \frac{1}{2} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho^2(x_n - x) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho^2(x_n - T^m(x)) - \Psi\left(M, \frac{t}{4}, \frac{1}{M}\rho(x - T^m(x))\right), \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

which implies

$$0 \leq \Psi\left(M, \frac{t}{4}, \frac{1}{M}\rho(x - T^m(x))\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\varphi^2(T^m(x)) - \frac{1}{2}\varphi^2(x). \quad (4.25)$$

Letting $m \rightarrow \infty$ and applying (4.15), we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \Psi \left(M, \frac{t}{4}, \frac{1}{M} \rho(x - T^m(x)) \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^2(T^m(x)) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2(x) \leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

Using the properties of Ψ , we conclude that $\rho(x - T^m(x))$ tends to zero itself, which contradicts our assumption (4.17). Hence, $\rho(x - T^m(x)) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Clearly, then $\rho(x - T^{m+1}(x)) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, that is, $T^{m+1}(x) \rightarrow x(\rho)$ while $T^{m+1}(x) \rightarrow T(x)(\rho)$ by ρ -continuity of T . By the uniqueness of the ρ -limit, we obtain $T(x) = x$, that is, $x \in F(T)$. \square

5 Convergence of generalized Mann iteration process

The following elementary, easy to prove, lemma will be used in this paper.

Lemma 5.1 [2] *Suppose $\{r_k\}$ is a bounded sequence of real numbers and $\{d_{k,n}\}$ is a doubly-index sequence of real numbers which satisfy*

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{k,n} \leq 0 \text{ and } r_{k+n} \leq r_k + d_{k,n}$$

for each $k, n \geq 1$. Then $\{r_k\}$ converges to an $r \in \mathbb{R}$.

Following Mann [29], let us start with the definition of the generalized Mann iteration process.

Definition 5.1 Let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$ and let $\{n_k\}$ be an increasing sequence of natural numbers. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1. The generalized Mann iteration process generated by the mapping T , the sequence $\{t_k\}$, and the sequence $\{n_k\}$ denoted by $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is defined by the following iterative formula:

$$x_{k+1} = t_k T^{n_k}(x_k) + (1 - t_k)x_k, \quad \text{where } x_1 \in C \text{ is chosen arbitrarily.} \quad (5.1)$$

Definition 5.2 We say that a generalized Mann iteration process $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is well defined if

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}(x_k) = 1. \quad (5.2)$$

Remark 5.1 Observe that by the definition of asymptotic pointwise nonexpansiveness, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k(x) = 1$ for every $x \in C$. Hence we can always select a subsequence $\{a_{n_k}\}$ such that (5.2) holds. In other words, by a suitable choice of $\{n_k\}$, we can always make $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ well defined.

The following result provides an important technique which will be used in this paper.

Lemma 5.2 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{R}$ be (UUC1). Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set. Let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$ and let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. Assume that a sequence $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ is bounded away from

0 and 1. Let w be a fixed point of T and $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ be a generalized Mann process. Then there exists $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w) = r. \quad (5.3)$$

Proof Let $w \in F(T)$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x_{k+1} - w) &\leq t_k \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - w) + (1 - t_k) \rho(x_k - w) \\ &= t_k \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - T^{n_k}(w)) + (1 - t_k) \rho(x_k - w) \\ &\leq t_k (1 + b_{n_k}(w)) \rho(x_k - w) + (1 - t_k) \rho(x_k - w) \\ &= t_k b_{n_k}(w) \rho(x_k - w) + \rho(x_k - w) \\ &\leq b_{n_k}(w) \operatorname{diam}_\rho(C) + \rho(x_k - w), \end{aligned}$$

it follows that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\rho(x_{k+n} - w) \leq \rho(x_k - w) + \operatorname{diam}_\rho(C) \sum_{i=k}^{k+n-1} b_{n_i}(w). \quad (5.4)$$

Denote $r_p = \rho(x_p - w)$ for every $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $d_{k,n} = \operatorname{diam}_\rho(C) \sum_{i=k}^{k+n-1} b_{n_i}(w)$. Observe that since $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$, it follows that $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_{k,n} = 0$. By Lemma 5.1, there exists an $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w) = r$ as claimed. \square

The next result will be essential for proving the convergence theorems for iterative process.

Lemma 5.3 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1). Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set, and $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Assume that a sequence $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ is bounded away from 0 and 1. Let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ and $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ be a generalized Mann iteration process. Then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - x_k) = 0, \quad (5.5)$$

and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_{k+1} - x_k) = 0. \quad (5.6)$$

Proof By Theorem 3.1, T has at least one fixed point $w \in C$. In view of Lemma 5.2, there exists $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w) = r. \quad (5.7)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - w) &= \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - T^{n_k}(w)) \\ &\leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}(w) \rho(x_k - w) \leq r, \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

and that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t_k(T^{n_k}(x_k) - w) + (1 - t_k)(x_k - w)) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_{k+1} - w) = r. \quad (5.9)$$

Set $f_k = T^{n_k}(x_k) - w$, $g_k = x_k - w$, and note that $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(g_k) \leq r$ by (5.7), and $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_k) \leq r$ by (5.8). Observe also that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t_k f_k + (1 - t_k)g_k) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t_k T^{n_k}(x_k) + (1 - t_k)x_k - w) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_{k+1} - w) = r. \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

Hence, it follows from Lemma 3.2 that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - x_k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(f_k - g_k) = 0, \quad (5.11)$$

which by the construction of the sequence $\{x_k\}$ is equivalent to

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_{k+1} - x_k) = 0, \quad (5.12)$$

as claimed. \square

In the next lemma, we prove that under suitable assumption the sequence $\{x_k\}$ becomes an approximate fixed point sequence, which will provide an important step in the proof of the generalized Mann iteration process convergence. First, we need to recall the following notions.

Definition 5.3 A strictly increasing sequence $\{n_i\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ is called quasi-periodic if the sequence $\{n_{i+1} - n_i\}$ is bounded, or equivalently, if there exists a number $p \in \mathbb{N}$ such that any block of p consecutive natural numbers must contain a term of the sequence $\{n_i\}$. The smallest of such numbers p will be called a quasi-period of $\{n_i\}$.

Lemma 5.4 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1) satisfying Δ_2 . Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set, and $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1. Let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ be such that the generalized Mann process $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is well defined. If, in addition, the set of indices $\mathcal{J} = \{j; n_{j+1} = 1 + n_j\}$ is quasi-periodic, then $\{x_k\}$ is an approximate fixed point sequence, i.e.,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T(x_k) - x_k) = 0. \quad (5.13)$$

Proof Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be a quasi-period of \mathcal{J} . Observe that it is enough to prove that $\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ through \mathcal{J} . Indeed, let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$. From $\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ through \mathcal{J} it follows that

$$\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) < \varepsilon \quad (5.14)$$

for sufficiently large k . By the quasi-periodicity of \mathcal{J} , to every positive integer k , there exists $j_k \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $|k - j_k| \leq p$. Assume that $k - p \leq j_k \leq k$ (the proof for the other case is identical). Since T is ρ -Lipschitzian with the constant $M = \sup\{a_1(x); x \in C\}$, there exist a $0 < \delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ such that

$$\rho(T(x) - T(y)) < \varepsilon \quad \text{if } \rho(x - y) < \delta. \quad (5.15)$$

Note that by (5.6) and by Δ_2 , $\rho(p(x_{k+1} - x_k)) < \frac{\delta}{p}$ for k sufficiently large. This implies that

$$\rho(x_k - x_{j_k}) \leq \frac{1}{p}(\rho(p(x_k - x_{k-1})) + \cdots + \rho(p(x_{j_k+1} - x_{j_k}))) \leq p \frac{\delta}{p} = \delta, \quad (5.16)$$

and therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho\left(\frac{x_k - T(x_k)}{3}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{3}\rho(x_k - x_{j_k}) + \frac{1}{3}\rho(x_{j_k} - T(x_{j_k})) + \frac{1}{3}\rho(T(x_{j_k}) - T(x_k)) \\ &\leq \delta + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} < \varepsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (5.17)$$

which demonstrates that

$$\rho\left(\frac{x_k - T(x_k)}{3}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.18)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By Δ_2 again, we get $\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow \infty$.

To prove that $\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ through \mathcal{J} , observe that, since $n_{k+1} = n_k + 1$ for such k , there holds

$$\begin{aligned} \rho\left(\frac{x_k - T(x_k)}{4}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{4}\rho(x_k - x_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{4}\rho(x_{k+1} - T^{n_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4}\rho(T^{n_{k+1}}(x_{k+1}) - T^{n_{k+1}}(x_k)) + \frac{1}{4}\rho(TT^{n_k}(x_k) - T(x_k)) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4}\rho(x_k - x_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{4}\rho(x_{k+1} - T^{n_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4}a_{n_{k+1}}(x_{k+1})\rho(x_k - x_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{4}M\rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - x_k) \end{aligned} \quad (5.19)$$

which tends to zero in view of (5.5), (5.6) and (5.2). \square

The next theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 5.1 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$. Assume that:*

- (1) ρ is (UCC1),
- (2) ρ has Strong Opial Property,
- (3) ρ has Δ_2 property and is uniformly continuous.

Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be nonempty, ρ -a.e. compact, convex, strongly ρ -bounded and ρ -closed, and let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Assume that a sequence $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ is bounded away from 0 and 1. Let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ and $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ be a well-defined generalized Mann iteration process. Assume, in addition, that the set of indices $\mathcal{J} = \{j; n_{j+1} = 1 + n_j\}$ is quasi-periodic. Then there exists $x \in F(T)$ such that $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ ρ -a.e.

Proof Observe that by Theorem 4.1 in [18], the set of fixed points $F(T)$ is nonempty, convex and ρ -closed. Note also that by Lemma 3.1 in [27], it follows from the strong Opial property of ρ that any ρ -type attains its minimum in C . By Lemma 5.4, the sequence $\{x_k\}$ is an approximate fixed point sequence, that is,

$$\rho(T(x_k) - x_k) \rightarrow 0 \quad (5.20)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Consider $y, z \in C$, two ρ -a.e. cluster points of $\{x_k\}$. There exists then $\{y_k\}, \{z_k\}$ subsequences of $\{x_k\}$ such that $y_k \rightarrow y$ ρ -a.e. and $z_k \rightarrow z$ ρ -a.e. By Theorem 4.1, $y \in F(T)$ and $z \in F(T)$. By Lemma 5.2, there exist $r_y, r_z \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$r_y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - y), \quad r_z = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - z). \quad (5.21)$$

We claim that $y = z$. Assume to the contrary that $y \neq z$. Then, by the strong Opial property, we have

$$\begin{aligned} r_y &= \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(y_k - y) < \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(y_k - z) \\ &= \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(z_k - z) < \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(z_k - y) = r_y. \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

The contradiction implies that $y = z$. Therefore, $\{x_k\}$ has at most one ρ -a.e. cluster point. Since, C is ρ -a.e. compact it follows that the sequence $\{x_k\}$ has exactly one ρ -a.e. cluster point, which means that $\rho(x_k) \rightarrow x$ ρ -a.e. Using Theorem 4.1 again, we get $x \in F(T)$ as claimed. \square

Remark 5.2 It is easy to see that we can always construct a sequence $\{n_k\}$ with the quasi-periodic properties specified in the assumptions of Theorem 5.1. When constructing concrete implementations of this algorithm, the difficulty will be to ensure that the constructed sequence $\{n_k\}$ is not “too sparse” in the sense that the generalized Mann process $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ remains well defined. The similar quasi-periodic type assumptions are common in the asymptotic fixed point theory, see, e.g., [2, 25, 28].

6 Convergence of generalized Ishikawa iteration process

The two-step Ishikawa iteration process is a generalization of the one-step Mann process. The Ishikawa iteration process, [10], provides more flexibility in defining the algorithm parameters, which is important from the numerical implementation perspective.

Definition 6.1 Let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$ and let $\{n_k\}$ be an increasing sequence of natural numbers. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1, and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. The generalized Ishikawa iteration process generated by the mapping T , the sequences $\{t_k\}, \{s_k\}$, and the sequence $\{n_k\}$ denoted by $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is defined by the following iterative formula:

$$x_{k+1} = t_k T^{n_k} (s_k T^{n_k} (x_k) + (1 - s_k) x_k) + (1 - t_k) x_k, \quad (6.1)$$

where $x_1 \in C$ is chosen arbitrarily.

Definition 6.2 We say that a generalized Ishikawa iteration process $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is well defined if

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}(x_k) = 1. \quad (6.2)$$

Remark 6.1 Observe that, by the definition of asymptotic pointwise nonexpansiveness, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k(x) = 1$ for every $x \in C$. Hence we can always select a subsequence $\{a_{n_k}\}$ such that (6.2) holds. In other words, by a suitable choice of $\{n_k\}$, we can always make $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ well defined.

Lemma 6.1 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1). Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set. Let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$ and let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1, and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. Let $w \in F(T)$ and $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ be a generalized Ishikawa process. There exists then an $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w) = r$.

Proof Define $T_k : C \rightarrow C$ by

$$T_k(x) = t_k T^{n_k}(s_k T^{n_k}(x) + (1 - s_k)x) + (1 - t_k)x, \quad x \in C. \quad (6.3)$$

It is easy to see that $x_{k+1} = T_k(x_k)$ and that $F(T) \subset F(T_k)$. Moreover, a straight calculation shows that each T_k satisfies

$$\rho(T_k(x) - T_k(y)) \leq A_k(x) \rho(x - y), \quad (6.4)$$

where

$$A_k(x) = 1 + t_k a_{n_k}(M_k(x)) (1 + s_k a_{n_k}(x) - s_k) - t_k, \quad (6.5)$$

and

$$M_k(x) = s_k T^{n_k}(x) + (1 - s_k)x. \quad (6.6)$$

Note that $A_k(x) \geq 1$, which follows directly from the fact that $a_{n_k}(x) \geq 1$ and from (6.5). Using (6.5) and the fact that $M_k(w) = w$, we have

$$B_k(w) = A_k(w) - 1 = t_k (1 + s_k a_{n_k}(w)) (a_{n_k}(w) - 1) \leq (1 + a_{n_k}(w)) b_{n_k}(w). \quad (6.7)$$

Fix any $M > 1$. Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}(w) = 1$, it follows that there exists a $k_0 \geq 1$ such that for $k > k_0$, $a_{n_k}(w) \leq M$. Therefore, using the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 5.2, we deduce that for $k > k_0$ and $n > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x_{k+n} - w) &\leq \rho(x_k - w) + \text{diam}_\rho(C) \sum_{i=k}^{k+n-1} B_i(w) \\ &\leq \rho(x_k - w) + \text{diam}_\rho(C) (1 + M) \sum_{i=k}^{k+n-1} b_{n_i}(w). \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

Arguing like in the proof of Lemma 5.2, we conclude that there exists an $r \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w) = r$. \square

Lemma 6.2 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1). Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set. Let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$ and let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1, and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. Let $gl(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ be a generalized Ishikawa process. Define

$$y_k = s_k T^{n_k}(x_k) + (1 - s_k)x_k. \quad (6.9)$$

Then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(y_k) - x_k) = 0, \quad (6.10)$$

or equivalently

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_{k+1} - x_k) = 0. \quad (6.11)$$

Proof By Theorem 3.1, $F(T) \neq \emptyset$. Let us fix $w \in F(T)$. By Lemma 6.1, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w)$ exists. Let us denote it by r . Since $w \in F(T)$, $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$, and $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - w) = r$ by Lemma 6.1, we have the following:

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(y_k) - w) \\ &= \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(y_k) - T^{n_k}(w)) \\ &\leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}(w) \rho(y_k - w) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{n_k}(w) \rho(s_k T^{n_k}(x_k) + (1 - s_k)x_k - w) \\ &\leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} (s_k a_{n_k}(w) \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - w) + (1 - s_k) a_{n_k}(w) \rho(x_k - w)) \\ &\leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} (s_k a_{n_k}^2(w) \rho(x_k - w) + (1 - s_k) a_{n_k}(w) \rho(x_k - w)) \leq r. \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t_k(T^{n_k}(y_k) - w) + (1 - t_k)(x_k - w)) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(t_k T^{n_k}(y_k) + (1 - t_k)x_k - w) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_{k+1} - w) = r. \end{aligned} \quad (6.13)$$

Applying Lemma 3.2 with $u_k = T^{n_k}(y_k) - w$ and $v_k = x_k - w$, we obtain the desired equality $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(y_k) - x_k) = 0$, while (6.11) follows from (6.10) via the construction formulas for x_{k+1} and y_k . \square

Lemma 6.3 Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1) satisfying Δ_2 . Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set. Let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$ and let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1, and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. Let $gl(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ be a well-defined generalized Ishikawa process. Then

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - x_k) = 0. \quad (6.14)$$

Proof Let $y_k = s_k T^{n_k}(x_k) + (1 - s_k)x_k$. Hence

$$T^{n_k}(x_k) - x_k = \frac{1}{1 - s_k} (T^{n_k}(x_k) - y_k). \quad (6.15)$$

Since $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ is bounded away from 1, there exists $0 < s < 1$ such that $s_k \leq s$ for every $k \geq 1$. Hence,

$$\rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - x_k) = \rho\left(\frac{1}{1 - s_k} (T^{n_k}(x_k) - y_k)\right) \leq \rho\left(\frac{1}{1 - s} (T^{n_k}(x_k) - y_k)\right). \quad (6.16)$$

The right-hand side of this inequality tends to zero because $\rho(T^{n_k}(x_k) - y_k) \rightarrow 0$ by Lemma 6.2 and ρ satisfies Δ_2 . \square

Lemma 6.4 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ be (UUC1) satisfying Δ_2 . Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -closed, ρ -bounded and convex set, and $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1 and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. Let $\{n_k\} \subset \mathbb{N}$ be such that the generalized Ishikawa process $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is well defined. If, in addition, the set $\mathcal{J} = \{j; n_{j+1} = 1 + n_j\}$ is quasi-periodic, then $\{x_k\}$ is an approximate fixed point sequence, i.e.,*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T(x_k) - x_k) = 0. \quad (6.17)$$

Proof The proof is analogous to that of Lemma 5.4 with (6.11) used instead of (5.6) and (6.14) replacing (5.5). \square

Theorem 6.1 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$. Assume that*

- (1) ρ is (UCC1),
- (2) ρ has Strong Opial Property,
- (3) ρ has Δ_2 property and is uniformly continuous.

Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be nonempty, ρ -a.e. compact, convex, strongly ρ -bounded and ρ -closed, and let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1, and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. Let $\{n_k\}$ be such that the generalized Ishikawa process $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ is well defined. If, in addition, the set $\mathcal{J} = \{j; n_{j+1} = 1 + n_j\}$ is quasi-periodic, then $\{x_k\}$ generated by $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$ converges ρ -a.e. to a fixed point $x \in F(T)$.

Proof The proof is analogous to that of Theorem 5.1 with Lemma 5.4 replaced by Lemma 6.4, and Lemma 5.2 replaced by Lemma 6.1. \square

7 Strong convergence

It is interesting that, provided C is ρ -compact, both generalized Mann and Ishikawa processes converge strongly to a fixed point of T even without assuming the Opial property.

Theorem 7.1 *Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{N}$ satisfy conditions (UUC1) and Δ_2 . Let $C \subset L_\rho$ be a ρ -compact, ρ -bounded and convex set, and let $T \in \mathcal{T}_r(C)$. Let $\{t_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 0 and 1, and $\{s_k\} \subset (0, 1)$ be bounded away from 1. Let $\{n_k\}$ be such that the generalized Mann process $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ (resp. Ishikawa process $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$) is well defined. Then*

there exists a fixed point $x \in F(T)$ such that then $\{x_k\}$ generated by $gM(T, \{t_k\}, \{n_k\})$ (resp. $gI(T, \{t_k\}, \{s_k\}, \{n_k\})$) converges strongly to a fixed point of T , that is

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - x) = 0. \quad (7.1)$$

Proof By the ρ -compactness of C , we can select a subsequence $\{x_{p_k}\}$ of $\{x_k\}$ such that there exists $x \in C$ with

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(T(x_{p_k}) - x) = 0. \quad (7.2)$$

Note that

$$\rho\left(\frac{x_{p_k} - x}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}\rho(x_{p_k} - T(x_{p_k})) + \frac{1}{2}\rho(T(x_{p_k}) - x), \quad (7.3)$$

which tends to zero by Lemma 5.3 (resp. Lemma 6.4) and by (7.2). By Δ_2 it follows from (7.3) that

$$\rho(x_{p_k} - x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty. \quad (7.4)$$

Observe that by the convexity of ρ and by ρ -nonexpansiveness of T , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho\left(\frac{T(x) - x}{3}\right) &\leq \frac{1}{3}\rho(T(x) - T(x_{p_k})) + \frac{1}{3}\rho(T(x_{p_k}) - x_{p_k}) + \frac{1}{3}\rho(x_{p_k} - x) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{3}\rho(x - x_{p_k}) + \frac{1}{3}\rho(T(x_{p_k}) - x_{p_k}) + \frac{1}{3}\rho(x_{p_k} - x), \end{aligned} \quad (7.5)$$

which tends to zero by (7.4) and by Lemma 5.3 (resp. Lemma 6.4). Hence $\rho(T(x) - x) = 0$ which implies that $x \in F(T)$. Applying Lemma 5.2 (resp. Lemma 6.1), we conclude that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - x)$ exists. By (7.4) this limit must be equal to zero which implies that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x_k - x) = 0. \quad (7.6)$$

□

Remark 7.1 Observe that in view of the Δ_2 assumption, the ρ -compactness of the set C assumed in Theorem 7.1 is equivalent to the compactness in the sense of the norm defined by ρ .

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

Both authors equally participated in all stages of preparations of this article. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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